[312 cont.]
have their principal festivals at this time also. They also choose autumn to practice barantas (2), for this season is favorable because

2. See footnote 1, Chapter II, page 167, on the barantas.

of the darkness of the nights and the vigor of the horses, which have been restored in good pastures for a whole season and are all the better disposed for long-distance and rapid running.

The Kazaks rarely camp in large numbers in the same place, for their herds would be too cramped for space. But they form groups of several families, united by ties of blood or by reciprocal advantages. These groups move in a body from one place to another and do not separate unless there are important reasons. These mobile villages are called auls. The number of tents which comprise them depends on the circumstances.

Some Kazaks live in Khiva, the dominion of Bukhara, the possessions of [313] China, in Tashkent and Kokand, and in these places they have houses, lands, and gardens (1), but their number is very limited.

1. It is said that in the last years of the 18th century, Karabulat, a rich Kazak of the Durt-Kara tribe of the Little Horde, built a small fort made of clay on the shore of the Syr [Darya]. Inside he built a small mosque, also of clay, and lived near it in his tent, in the midst of a large number of his kinsmen and faithful adherents, who camped with him. This fort, which soon tumbled down, was called Kara-Bulat-Tam i.e., "Karabulat's wall." Caravans came to this place to buy provisions and paid a small toll to the lord for free passage across his pasture lands. There were also some cultivated lands near the fort.

5: Levchine--191 G-4,5 (ca.1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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5: Levchine--192 G-4, 5 (ca. 1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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5: Levchine--193 G-4, 5 (ca. 1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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5: Levchine--194 G-4, 5 (ca. 1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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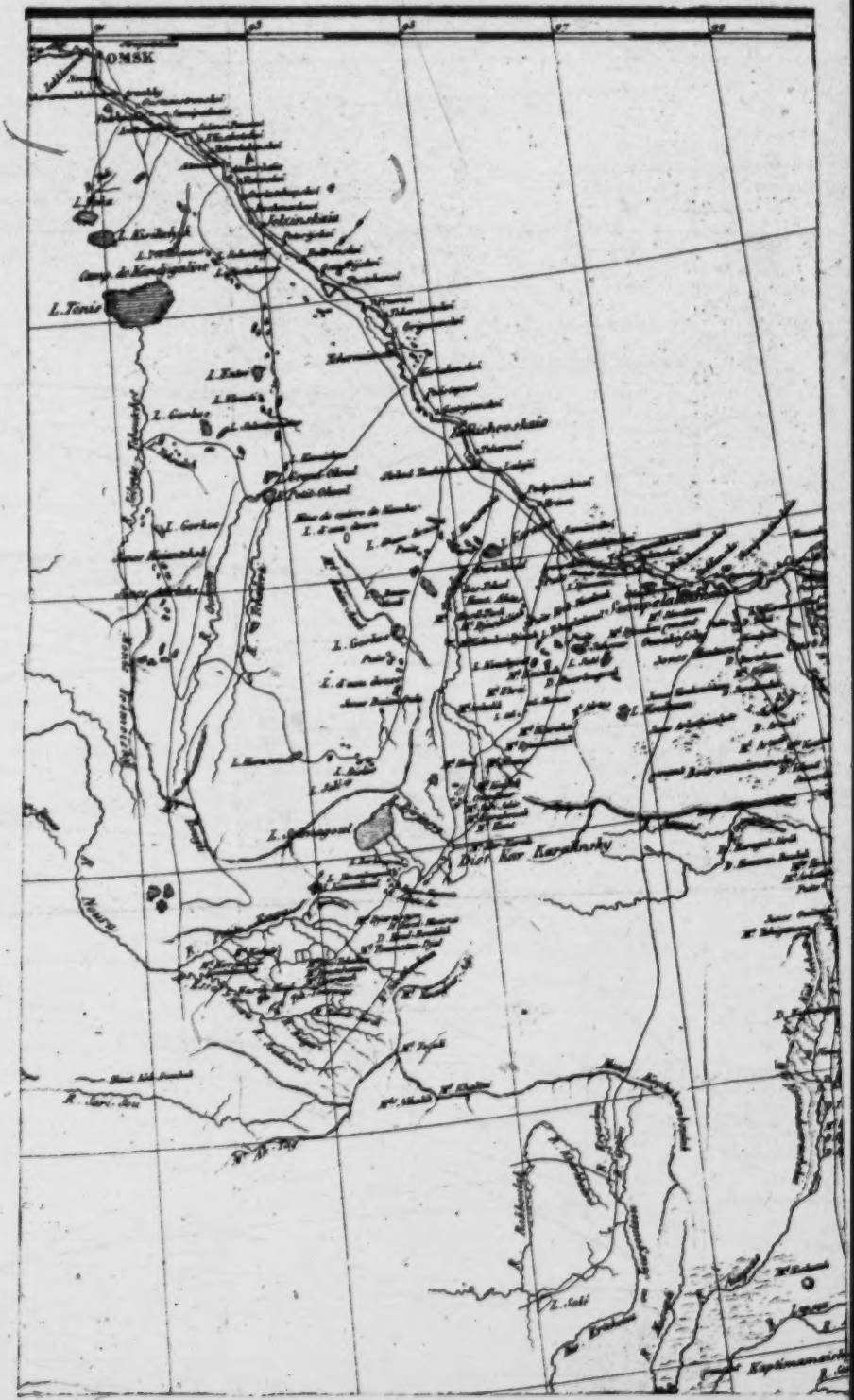

5. Levchine--195 G-4, 5 (ca.1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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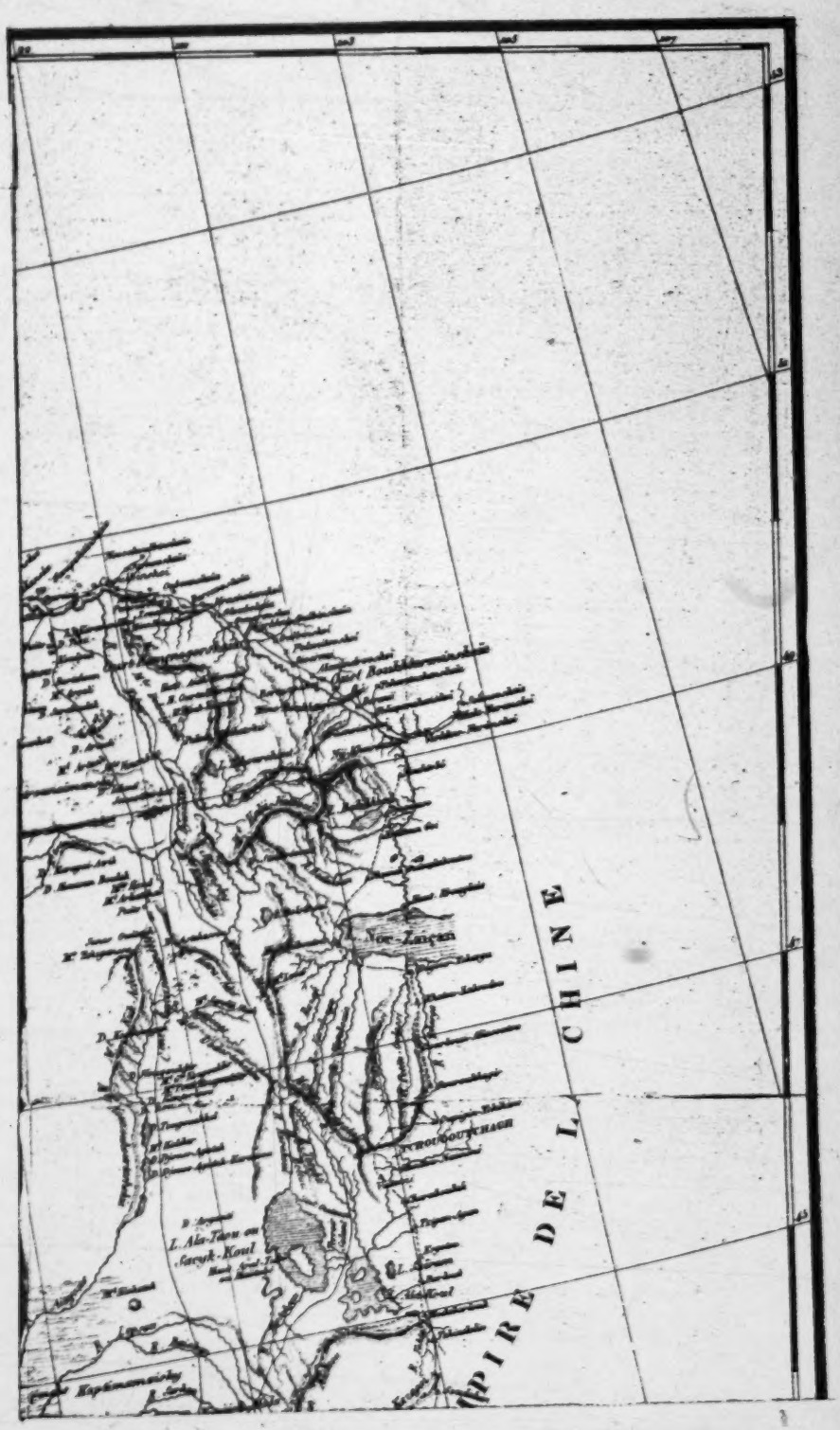

5: Levchine--196 G-4, 5 (ca. 1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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5: Levchine--197 G-4, 5 (ca. 1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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5: Levchine--198 G-4, 5 (ca. 1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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5: Levchine--199 G-4, 5 (ca. 1821) ~~1840~~ RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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5: Levchine--200 G-4,5 (ca. 1821) 1840 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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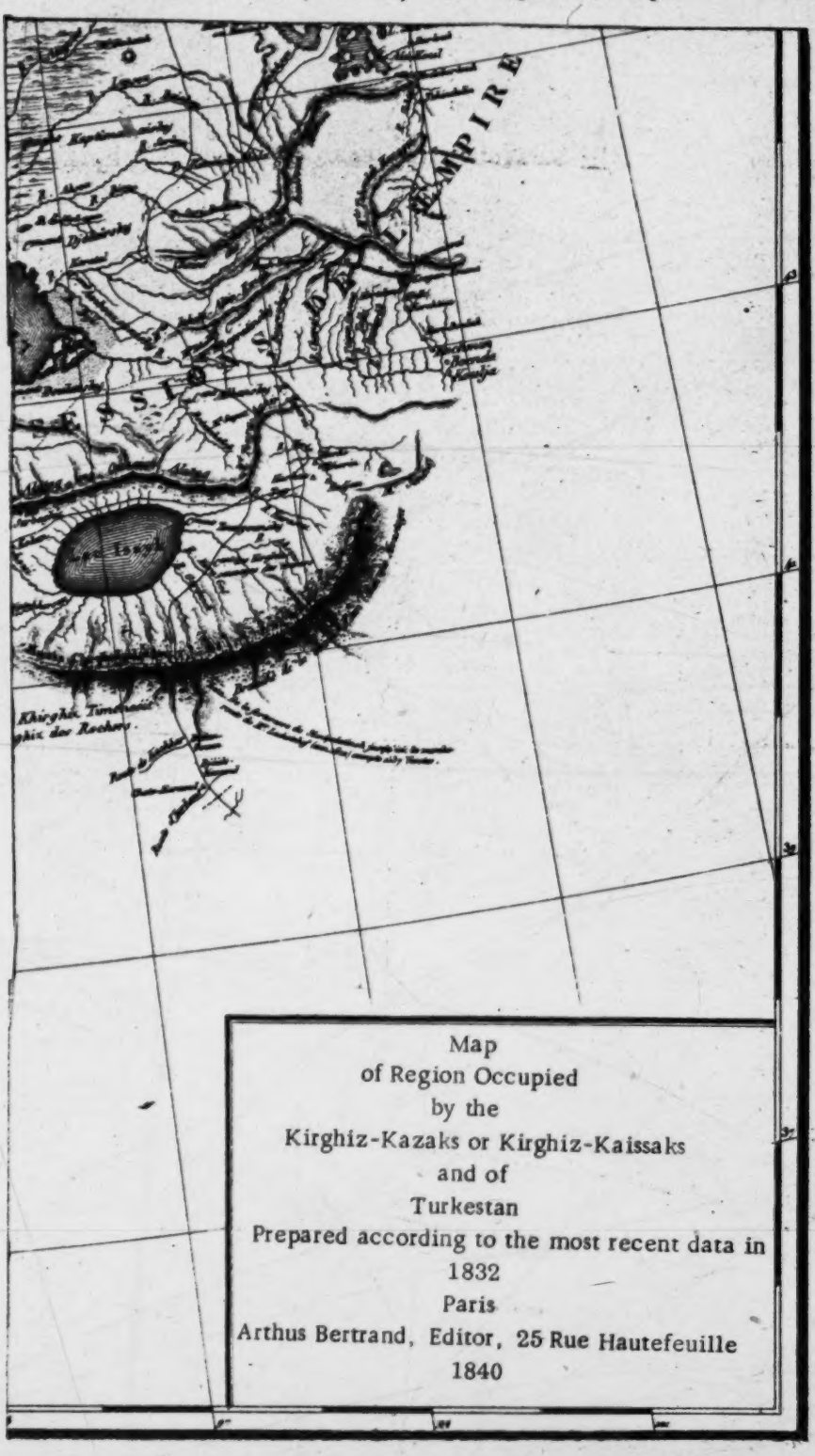

Map
of Region Occupied
by the
Kirghiz-Kazaks or Kirghiz-Kaissaks
and of
Turkestan
Prepared according to the most recent data in
1832
Paris
Arthus Bertrand, Editor, 25 Rue Hautefeuille
1840

62) the greater degree of concentration in the winter. Rad-
●[103] lov has given the etymology of aul from agyl, enclosure, cognate with the Mongol ayil. The Mongol ayil was indeed a circle, according to the descriptions of Shchapov for the Buryats, Pozdneev for the Khalkha Mongols, and Vladimirtsov for the Mongols of earlier times. That of the Little Horde Kazakhs and of the Turkmen, their neighbors to the south, had apparently opened out; the same is true of the Kalmuk nomadic village.

The Family in the Little Horde

596 The data bring out a number of features shared by the Little Horde families with other Kazakh and Turco-Mongol groups. The family was agnatic, it was patrilocal in residence, and it was of the extended family type, that is, the family into which one was born was the same as that which one procreated on marriage. The extended family had a personality before the law, it extended beyond the life span of any individual member, and in general conforms with the conception of the corporate structure which has already been advanced here, apud Maine, Weber, and Fortes. The family was the unit of economic production and consumption, and it was the unit of production of children. It could become the unit of nomadic movement if it was identical with a village. Otherwise, as we have seen, the village is the unit of nomadic movement.